cold into a ſolid body ſuch as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, gloſſy, and glittering ſubſtance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are ſix in number: 1. gold; 2. ſilver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heavieſt, lead the ſecond in weight, then ſilver, then copper, and iron is the lighteſt except tin: ſome have added mercury or quickſilver to the number of *metals*; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the ſemi *metals*. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Metalliſts uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Moxon.*

2. Courage; ſpirit. In this ſenſe it is more frequently written *mettle*. See METTLE.

Being glad to find their companions had ſo much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*

3. Upon this ſignification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and ſteel both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worſe. *Hudibras, p.* i.

METALE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [μεταλήψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications. *Bailey.*

META'LLICAL. } *adj.* [from *metallum*, Lat. *metallique*, French.]
META'LLICK. } Partaking of metal; containing metal; conſiſting of metal.

The antients obſerving in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or fuſibility, ſeem to have reſolved it to nobler uſe; an art now utterly loſt. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The lofty lines abound with endleſs ſtore
Of min'ral treaſure, and *metallick* oar. *Blackmore.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals. *Diet.*

META'LLINE. *adj.* [from *metal.*]

1. Impregnated with metal.

Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into ſmith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 84.

2. Conſiſting of metal.

Though the quickſilver were brought to a very cloſe and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interſperſed bubbles, yet having cauſed the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, ſeveral little bubbles diſcloſed themſelves. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *metal*; *metalliſte*, Fr.] A worker in metals; or ſkilled in metals.

Metalliſts uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

ME'TALLOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and γράφω.] An account or deſcription of metals. *Diet.*

META'LLURGIST. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

META'LLURGY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [*metamorphoſer*, Fr. μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or ſhape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou haſt *metamorphos'd* me;
Made me neglect my ſtudies, loſe my time. *Shakeſpeare.*

They became degenerate and *metamorphoſed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beaſt. *Davies on Ireland.*

The impoſſibility to conceive ſo great a prince and favourite ſo ſuddenly *metamorphoſed* into travellers, with no greater train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five ſenſes. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

From ſuch rude principles our form began;
And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man. *Dryden's Ovid.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *n. ſ.* [*metamorphoſe*, Fr. μεταμόρφωσις.]

1. Transformation; change of ſhape.

His whole oration ſtood upon a ſhort narration, what was the cauſe of this *metamorphoſis*. *Sidney.*

Obſcene talk is grown ſo common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphoſis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really ſpeak. *Gov. Tongue.*

The fifteenth book is the maſter-piece of the whole *metamorphoſes*. *Dryden.*

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphoſis!* On what occaſion are you transformed? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

There are probable machines in epick poems, where the gods are no leſs actors than the men; but the leſs credible ſort, ſuch as *metamorphoſes*, are far more rare. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is applied, by *Harvey*, to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by ſeveral to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilk-worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

METAPHOR. *n. ſ.* [*metaphore*, Fr. μεταφορα.] The application of a word to an uſe to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the ſound; the ſpring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a ſimile comprized in a word; the ſpring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the *winter*, as the powers of a ſleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the paſſions, and in a dialogue, both of them abhor ſtrong *metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights. *Dryden's Ded. to Virgil's Æneis.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *adj.* [*metaphorique*, Fr. from *metaphor.*]
METAPHO'RICK. } Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* uſe. *Hooker.*

METAPHRA'SE. *n. ſ.* [μεταφρασις.] A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

This tranſlation is not ſo looſe as paraphraſe, nor ſo cloſe as *metaphraſe*. *Dryden.*

METAPHRA'ST. *n. ſ.* [*metaphraſte*, Fr. μεταφραστης.] A literal tranſlator; one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL. }
METAPHY'SICK. } *adj.*

1. Verſed in metaphyſicks; relating to metaphyſicks.

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

Hie thee hither,
To chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and *metaphyſical* aid, doth ſeem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

METAPHY'SICK. } *n. ſ.* [*metaphyſique*, Fr. μεταφυσικὴ.] On-
METAPHY'SICKS. } tology; the doctrine of the general affections of ſubſtances exiſting.

The mathematicks and the *metaphyſicks*,
Fall to them as you find your ſtomach ſerves you. *Shakeſp.*

Call her the *metaphyſicks* of her ſex,
And ſay ſhe tortures wits, as quartans vex
Phyſicians. *Cleaveland.*

If ſight be cauſed by intromiſſion, or receiving in, the ſorm of contrary ſpecies ſhould be received confuſedly together, which how abſurd it is, Ariſtotle ſhews in his *metaphyſicks*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

See phyſick beg the Stagyrite's defence!
See *metaphyſick* call for aid on ſenſe! *Pope's Dunciad.*

The topicks of ontology or *metaphyſick*, are cauſe, effect, action, paſſion, identity, oppoſition, ſubject, adjunct, and ſign. *Watts's Logick.*

META'PHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [μεταφυσις.] Tranſformation; metamorphoſis. *Diet.*

ME'TAPLASM. *n. ſ.* [μεταπλασμὸς.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are tranſpoſed contrary to their natural order. *Diet.*

META'STASIS. *n. ſ.* [μεταστασις.] Tranſlation or removal.

His diſeaſe was a dangerous aſthma; the cauſe a *metaſtaſis*, or tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

METATA'RSAL. *adj.* [from *metatarſus.*] Belonging to the metatarſus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarſal* bones, may be carious; in which caſe cut off only ſo much of the foot as is diſordered. *Sharp's Surgery.*

METATA'RSUS. *n. ſ.* [μετα and ταρσὸς.] The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot. *Diet.*

The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis, as in the joining the tarſus to the *metatarſus*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

META'THESIS. *n. ſ.* [μετάθεσις.] A tranſpoſition.

To METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To meaſure; to reduce to meaſure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Pſal.*

To meaſure any diſtance by a line, apply ſome known meaſure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways purſue
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,
But thus; take all that ſpace the ſun *Creech.*

Metes out, when every daily round is run.

METEWAND. } *n. ſ.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *wand.*] A ſtaff of a cer-
METEYARD. } tain length wherewith meaſures are taken.

A true touchſtone, a ſure *metewand* lieth before their eyes. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Ye ſhall do no unrighteouſneſs in *meteyard*, weight, or meaſure. *Lev.* xix. 35.

To METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v. a.* [from *metempſychoſis.*] To tranſlate from body to body. A word not received.

The ſouls of uſurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempſychoſed*, or tranſlated into the bodies of aſſes, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [μετεμψύχωσις.] The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempſychoſis*, or tranſmigration of the ſouls of men into the bodies of beaſts, moſt ſuitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the muſician became a ſwan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

METE'OR. *n. ſ.* [*meteore*, Fr. μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux and tranſitory nature.

Look'd he or red, or pale, or ſad, or merrily?
What obſervation mad'ſt thou in this caſe,
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face? *Shakeſpeare.*

She began to caſt with herſelf from what coaſt this blazing ſtar muſt riſe upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like *meteor* ſtrong influence before. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Theſe burning fits but *meteors* be,
Whoſe matter in thee ſoon is ſpent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*

Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were ſeen,
And thunders rattled through a ſky ſerene. *Dryden's Æn.*

Why was I rais'd the *meteor* of the world,
Hung in the ſkies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were ſpent; and then caſt downward
To be trod out by Cæſar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

O poet, thou hadſt been diſcreteer,
Hanging the monarch's hat ſo high,
If thou hadſt dubb'd thy ſtar a *meteor*,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

METEOROLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *meteorology.*] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Many others are conſiderable in *meteorological* divinity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

Make diſquiſition whether theſe unuſual lights be newcome gueſts, or old inhabitants in heaven, or *meteorological* impreſſions not tranſcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celeſtial bodies. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

METEORO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *meteorology.*] A man ſkilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them.

The *meteorologiſts* obſerve, that amongſt the four elements which are the ingredients of all ſublunary creatures, there is a notable correſpondency. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

METEORO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [μετεωρα and λόγω.] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate preſentation of wind and weather *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

METE'OROUS. *adj.* [from *meteor.*] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fixt ſtation, all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as ev'ning miſt,
Riſ'n from a river. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

ME'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *mete.*] A meaſurer: as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter*.

METHE'GLIN. *n. ſ.* [*meddyglyn*, Welſh, from *medd* and *glyn*, glutinare ait Minſhew, vel a medclyg medicus & llyn potus quia potus medicinalis.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and ſugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow ſo nice,
Metheglin, wort, and malmſey. *Shakeſpeare.*

T' allay the ſtrength and hardneſs of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new *metheglin* join. *Dryden.*

ME'THINKS, verb imperſonal. [*me* and *thinks*. This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*.] I think; it ſeems to me; meſeems. See MESEEMS, which is more ſtrictly grammatical, though leſs in uſe. *Methinks* was uſed even by thoſe who uſed likewiſe *meſeems*.

In all ages poets have been had in ſpecial reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cauſe; for, beſides their ſweet inventions, and moſt witty lays, they have always uſed to ſet forth the praiſes of the good and virtuous. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If he chooſe out ſome expreſſion which does not vitiate the ſenſe, I ſuppoſe he may ſtretch his chain to ſuch a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it. *Dryd.*

There is another circumſtance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the ſoul, in regard to what paſſes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then ariſe in her. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 487.

Methinks already I your tears ſurvey. *Pope.*

METHOD. *n. ſ.* [*methode*, Fr. μέθοδος.]

Method, taken in the largeſt ſenſe, implies the placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in ſuch an order as is moſt convenient to attain ſome end. *Watts.*

To ſee wherein the harm which they feel conſiſteth, the ſeeds from which it ſprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a ſkill the ſtudy whereof is full of toil, and the practice beſet with difficulties. *Hooker, b.* v.

If you will jeſt with me know my aſpect,
And faſhion your demeanour to my looks,
Or I will beat this *method* in your ſconce. *Shakeſpeare.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think beſt to be obſerved in ſchools. *Locke on Education.*

Notwithſtanding a faculty be born with us, there are ſeveral *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 409.

METHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method.*] Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order.

The obſervations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requiſite in a proſe author. *Addiſon's Spect.*

He can take a body to pieces, and diſpoſe of them where he pleaſes; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confuſion; but, with reſpect to his own knowlege, into the moſt regular and *methodical* repoſitories. *Rogers.*

Let me appear, great Sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I ſay. *Addiſon's Reſamon.*

METHO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *methodical.*] According to method and order.

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, conciſely, and clearly delivered in this treatiſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To begin *methodically*, I ſhould enjoin you travel; for abſence doth remove the cauſe, removing the object. *Suckling.*

To ME'THODISE. *v. a.* [from *method.*] To regulate; to diſpoſe in order.

Reſolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
The royal ſpy retir'd unſeen,
To brood in ſecret on his gather'd ſpleen,
And *methodize* revenge. *Dryden's Boccace.*

The man who does not know how to *methodiſe* his thoughts, has always a barren ſuperfluity of words; the fruit is loſt amidſt the exuberance of leaves. *Spectator*, N°. 476.

One who brings with him any obſervations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critick. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 291.

Thoſe rules of old diſcover'd, not devis'd,
Are nature ſtill, but nature *methodis'd*. *Pope.*

ME'THODIST. *n. ſ.* [from *method.*]

1. A phyſician who practiſes by theory.

Our warieſt phyſicians, not only chemiſts but *methodiſts*, give it inwardly in ſeveral conſtitutions and diſtempers. *Boyle.*

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

METHO'UGHT, the preterite of *methinks*. See METHINKS and MESEEMS. I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *meſeemed*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *meſeems*.

Methought, a ſerpent eat my heart away,
And you ſat ſmiling at his cruel prey. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since I fought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appeaſe;
Kneel'd, and before him humbl'd all my heart.
Methought, I ſaw him placable, and mild,
Bending his ear: perſuaſion in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breaſt; and to my memory
His promiſe, "That thy ſeed ſhall bruiſe our foe." *Milt.*

In theſe
I found not what, *methought*, I wanted ſtill. *Milton.*

Methought I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
Which I muſt needs o'erpaſs, but knew not how. *Dryden.*

METONY'MICAL. *adj.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *metonymical.*] By metonymy; not literally.

The diſpoſition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or paſſes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

METO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [*metonymie*, Fr. μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by ſteel*, that is, by a ſword.

They differ only as cauſe and effect, which by a *metonymy* uſual in all ſorts of authors, are frequently put one for another. *Tillotſon.*

METOPO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [*metopoſcopie*, Fr. μέτωπον and σκέπτω.] The ſtudy of phyſiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

METRE. *n. ſ.* [*metrum*, Latin; μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables; verſe; meaſure; numbers.

For the *metre* ſake, ſome words be driven awry which require a ſtraighter placing in plain proſe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

He taught his Romans in much better *metre*,
To laugh at fools. *Pope.*

ME'TRICAL. *adj.* [*metricus*, Latin; *metrique*, Fr.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METRO'POLIS. *n. ſ.* [*metropolis*, Latin; *metropole*, French; μήτηρ and πόλις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

His eye diſcovers unaware
The goodly proſpect of ſome foreign land,
Firſt ſeen: or ſome renown'd *metropolis*,
With glitt'ring ſpires and pinnacles adorn'd.
Redu'd in careful watch
Round their *metropolis*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

We ſtopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at preſent a poor town. *Addiſon on Italy.*

METROPO'LITAN.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo